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63. **Lemna.**—Between Huguenot station and Annadale on the Staten Island R. R., branching from a road running nearly parallel with the rail road, is another road leading to the shore. A brook crosses this, and among the bushes on the left hand side *Epigœa* grows finely: crossing the fence, beyond the brook, and following a path obliquely towards the shore, rather more than a quarter of a mile into the woods, we find two little hollows filled with water. About the end of July, I found these covered with the Lemna mentioned in the following note from Dr. Torrey. Since receiving it, I have been able to see the palmate veins, very distinctly in the decayed leaves. The fronds vary much in size, those with mature fruit I have always found quite small, but have seen the stamens on some nearly or quite as large as the ordinary *S. polyrrhiza.* Even in July, the plants were producing what Hegelmaier calls the winter fronds together with the usual kind. I have sent good specimens to him. Excursions made to procure more specimens were successively less productive; I presume, therefore, that the flowers were most abundant early in July: *L. perpusilla,* Torr., which is intermingled with it, is beginning to blossom at the end of August. The *L. umbonata, A. Braun,* is referred by Hegelmaier to *S. polyrrhiza.* W. H. L.

I have made a careful study of the Lemna that you brought me from Staten Island. It is clearly a Spirodela, if that genus be adopted, but, whether a mere variety of *L. (Spirodela) polyrrhiza* or a distinct species, I am in doubt. In all the fertile flowers that I examined, there was but a single ovule in each ovary. Two of the fronds bore ripe fruit, each with a single seed. The fronds are smaller than in the ordinary state of *L. polyrrhiza,* seldom more than 2½ lines long, and I found no traces of palmate nerves.

Five or six years ago I received living specimens of a Lemna, in flower and fruit, collected by Mrs. Brown, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and named, *L. polyrrhiza.* I have preserved no notes respecting the ovary, and the specimens reserved for my herbarium have been too much injured to permit a reexamination of them. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the plant is similar to yours, or a genuine *L. polyrrhiza,* with binovulate ovaria.

Many years ago, (1845,) I received from Dr. Engelmann a Lemna found by him near St. Louis, and named "*L. umbonata, A. Braun in litt.*" It was without flowers or fruit. I can not find any character in which it differs from L. polyrrhiza; and Mr. C. F. Austin, who made a special study of North American Lemnaceæ, thinks it is not distinct from that species. You have been very fortunate in detecting the flowers and fruit of a plant that is so very rarely seen in such condition, notwithstanding it is abundant in almost every part of the world. J. T., Columbia College, Aug. 11th, 1870.

64. **Additional observations on the flora of Lookout Mt.**—Along the perpendicular cliffs are numerous shelves worn horizontally, (usually from veins of conglomerate,) often quite deep: in these recesses, seemingly beyond the reach of sunlight or rain, in the dry dust, we

find magnificent beds of *Silene rotundifolia,* Nutt., with stems very brittle at the nodes. I did not see it, (or, at least, very exceptionally,) in the open ground, where *S. Virginica,* L., seemed to take its place; *Azalea arborescens,* Pursh, was almost out of flower, though in cooler places I found good specimens. *Careopsis senifolia,* Michx., everywhere,—the smooth variety common, the soft hairy form, (in no other way different,) not common: this plant, and variety, I first found at the Mammoth Cave, thence going south, common every where. On the top of the mountain, on the rocks, *Talinum teretifolium,* Pursh; *Parthenium integrifolium,* L.; *Helianthus tomentosus,* Mchx.; *Schrankia uncinata,* Willd., (all through the South); *Phlox Walteri,* Chap.; *Rhus Toxicodendron,* L.; Var. *quercifolium,* Mchx , very queer; *Pentstemon Digitalis,* Nutt.; *Ligusticum actæifolium,* Mchx., (the natives call it Angelica root); *Rudbeckia fulgida,* Ait.; *Vaccinium arboreum,* Marshall, very common all over; *Calycanthus floridus,* L., along the streams; *Stenanthium angustifolium,* Gray, grows under the cliffs, at the Point. Along down the mountain sides, *Phlox maculata,* L., and *divaricata,* L., (fruit); *Oxydendrum arboreum,* DC.; *Polypodium incanum,* Swartz; and *Asplenium montanum,* Willd.; *Clitoria Mariana,* L.; *Salvia urticifolia,* L.; *Ipomea pandurata,* Meyer; *Robinia hispida,* L., quite common, but with no traces of flowers or fruits. In an old yard, I found *Heliophytum Indicum,* DC. Every where in fields and open woods is found *Ruellia strepens,* L., growing singly and strictly erect. At Chicago, Mr. Babcock showed me a locality of *Ruellia ciliosa,* Pursh, which grows in clumps and is prostrate. I found *R. strepens* always quite hairy. At Lula Lake and Falls on Lookout Mt., six miles from the Point grows abundantly *Rhododendron Catawbiense,* Mchx., (I only found it in fruit,) also *Diervilla sessilifolia,* Buckley, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia,* Marshall, *Rhamnus lanceolatus,* Pursh; and magnificently wild, *Yucca filamentosa,* L. *Œnothera glauca,* Mchx., I found wherever I went on the Mountain. T. F. ALLEN.

65. A few days since, at Saratoga Springs, in the woods near the Excelsior Spring, amongst a large number of plants of *Aspidum thelypteris,* Swartz, I found several with the stipe or rachis enameled, black and shiny, like that of *Adiantum pedatum,* L., or of *Asplenium ebeneum,* Ait. The blades of the fronds had a somewhat coppery tinge. Some were beginning to fruit, but most showed no signs of fructification. I gathered a dozen or so, but the extreme heat of the sun withered and spoiled them before I could get them in press. Near by were many Osmundas (either *O. cinnamomea* or *O. claytonia*—probably the latter,) with many fronds of that puzzling shape that so nearly resembles Onoclea—specimens of which I have now and then seen, and which I have never before been able to place. July, 28th. I. H. H.

66. **Pyrus coronaria,** L., is said to occur at Old Tappan, N. J., on the farm of the late Thomas Waring; also at New Bridge. It is not rare in Morris Co. about Mendham! Succasunny! Chester! Peapack! etc. It also occurs throughout Western and Southern New Jersey, and about Port Jervis, N. J.!